

# The Belmont Chronicle

Established in 1813.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1880

New Series—Vol. 20. No. 14.

## TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

**1879-80.**  
Belmont County, Ohio.  
First Saturday of February, Cincinnati.  
First Saturday of March, St. Clairsville.  
Second Saturday of March, Solon.  
Second Saturday of April, Martin's Ferry.  
First Saturday of May, Marietta.  
Fourth Saturday of May, St. Clairsville.  
Third Saturday of June, Belleire.  
Also at close of Institute in Belmont.  
Examinations begin at 9 o'clock, A. M.  
Punctuality is expected.  
Certificates will not be awarded nor time extended.  
Testimonials of character are required if applicant is not known to the Board, and evidence of success in teaching is allowed in proper weight.  
J. R. ALEXANDER, Ex. Board.  
J. M. YANNEY, Ex. Board.

## CHALKLEY DAWSON,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Is now prepared to attend to his official duties, and will accept all persons addressing him to the Township and Section where surveys are to be made, to be made at 10 o'clock, A. M., at St. Clairsville, Belmont county, O.

## First National Bank

St. Clairsville, Ohio.

CAPITAL \$100,000

Banking hours from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m.  
Discount days Tuesday, at 10 a. m.  
Money received on deposit.  
Collections made and proceeds remitted promptly. Exchange bought and sold.  
Directors—Comd. Trill, David Brown, George Brown.  
D. D. T. COWEN, Pres.  
H. C. WELSH, Cashier.

## Jesse Pratt,

House and Sign

Painter and Glazier,

Practical Paper Hanger.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

Graining, Glazing, Painting and Papering done on short notice. All branches of the trade will receive prompt attention. ap-44f

## A. BRANUM & SONS,

Wholesale

Grocers,

BANK STREET.

BRIDGEPORT, OHIO.

Carpets and Oil Cloths.

Wall Paper,

Widow Blinds, Mats,

Rugs and Table Covers

House Furnishing Goods.

A large stock and at very low prices can be had at or above low rates offered for many years in this city.

HARBOUR & DITTMAN,

140 MAIN STREET.

WHITING, W. VA.

HOPE BROTHERS,

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## Belmont Chronicle

W. A. HUNT,

Editor and Proprietor.

Published Every Thursday

Terms of Subscription:

Two Dollars Per Year in Advance.

If not paid within the year 25 per cent will be added for each year it remains unpaid.

Office—South side Main street, nearly opposite Public School building.

Belmont County Official Directory.

Common Pleas Judge—Wm. Okey.

Probate Judge—Thomas Cochran.

Clerk of Courts—Alex. C. Darrah.

Sheriff—Samuel Hilke.

Auditor—William N. Coffland.

Treasurer—Hamilton Eaton.

Prosecuting Attorney—Alfred H. Mitchell.

Recorder—James A. Barnes.

Commissioners—Owen Melan, J. E. Potts, Henry Frasier.

Surveyor—Charles Melan.

Coroner—E. B. Kennedy.

Infirmary Directors—Nathaniel Taylor, Wm. Parkinson, James B. Ritchey.

Church Directory.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. R. Alexander, pastor. Public worship every Sabbath; morning service, 11; evening service, 7. Sabbath School, 9:30 a. m. Young men's prayer meeting, Tuesday 7 p. m.; general prayer meeting, Wednesday 7 p. m. Strangers welcome to all services.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. J. H. Smith, pastor. Sabbath preaching, 11 a. m.; 7 p. m. Sabbath School, 9:30 a. m. Young men's meeting, Friday 7 p. m.; general prayer meeting, Tuesday 7 p. m. Strangers are cordially invited to all our services.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Thomas Ralph, pastor. Sabbath School, 10 a. m. Public worship, 11 a. m. Monthly prayer meeting, Friday 8 p. m. Monthly prayer meeting, Last Saturday of each month, 2 p. m. Women's Missionary Society, Last Saturday each month, p. m. District prayer meetings, First Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays each month, 2 p. m. Young women's prayer meeting, Second Saturday each month at the Parsonage, 1 p. m.

Masonic Directory.

BELMONT LODGE, No. 18, P. & A. M.

Meets every Wednesday night, on or before full moon.

GEORGE HUNGARER, W. M.

M. T. COVILL, Sec'y.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE CHAPTER, No. 17, S. Royal Arch Masons.

Meets first Friday of each month.

C. W. CARROLL, H. P.

JAMES B. MEYER, Sec'y.

BELMONT LODGE, No. 54, P. & A. M.

Meets second Tuesday of each month.

H. H. HUNGARER, G. M.

GEO. MONTGOMERY, Sec'y.

HOPE COMMANDERY, No. 86, E. T.

Meets second Friday of each month.

P. D. BAILEY, E. C.

JOHN A. SHAW, Sec'y.

St. Clairsville Professional Cards.

C. W. CARROLL,

Attorney at Law,

Office, Belmont block, up St. Clair Hotel, Main St.

Special attention given to the settlement of estates.

J. O. PRATT,

Attorney at Law,

Office, Belmont block, up St. Clair Hotel, Main St.

Collections promptly attended to.

DANFORD,

Attorney at Law,

Paterson's block, second floor, Main St.

Will practice in the Common Pleas, State and Federal Courts.

W. H. HENNON,

Attorney at Law,

Paterson's block, up, Truss Office, Main St.

Practices before all the Courts.

M. & W. MICHOLIN,

Attorneys at Law,

On corner of St. Clair and National Hotels.

Office on second floor.

HENNON & HENNON,

Attorneys at Law,

Practice in all Courts of Ohio.

W. H. HENNON, Sec'y.

ST. CLAIR KELLY,

Attorney at Law,

Office one door east of Court House.

Practices before all Courts.

D. T. COWEN,

Attorney at Law,

North side of Main St., east of Marietta St.

Practices before all Courts.

GEORGE H. HUNGARER,

Attorney at Law,

Paterson's block, second floor, Main street.

Particular attention given to collections.

TALLMAN & SON,

Attorneys at Law,

Office Northwest Cor. Main and Marietta Sts.

J. P. Tallman, Notary Public.

EDDY TOWN

MANLEY AND GRANITE

AND HAVE THEM PERCENT.

Best Italian Marble, Scotch and American Granite Monuments, Headstones, etc. Made to order.

EVANS & BENTLEY,

Attorneys at Law,

Office on corner of Main and National Hotels.

Practices in the United States.

R. B. A. F. LAUREY,

Attorneys at Law,

And Solicitors of Patents and Claims.

## Why He Does Not Suit.

It is a suggestive circumstance that not upon droll situations and things abstractly ludicrous, but upon matters that are out of joint, that are unfair or unnecessarily ignominious, and cry out to his love of justice for discipline. Much of the fun is at his own cost where he boldly attacks, and grapple with some hoary abuse, and gets worsted by it, as in his verbal contest with the girl at the medicinal springs in Baden, who returns "that beggar's answer" of half Europe, "What you please," to his ten-times-repeated demand of "How much?" and gets the last word. But it is plain that if he had his way there would be a fixed price for those waters very suddenly, and without regard to the public amusement, or regret for lost opportunities of humorous writing.—[May Atlantic.]

## CEREBRAL DISEASES.

Dr. William A. Hammond on the

Alarming Growth of General Paralysis.

Prof. Wm. A. Hammond delivered an interesting address before the Medical-Legal Society upon "General Paralysis of the Insane," in New York on Wednesday, in which he described the symptoms of general paralysis as follows:

Paralytic insanity is the better name, and its symptoms can be described so that the disease can be recognized when it is seen. Physical symptoms first manifest themselves, the mental symptoms following later on. The former are not always well defined. Usually there is a tremulous motion about the lips, as if the person was about to burst into tears. Tremor of the upper lip, indicative of the presence of paralysis of the muscles, which extends to all the muscles of the body. Impediment of speech follows—the trouble being manifest with the mechanism of speech than with the idea of speech. Presently the mental symptoms come on. The patient does things showing a lack of the decencies of every day life. Frequently the mania takes the form of inordinate money spending. One of my patients went down town and bought several hundred shawls, another bought all the dogs he could find, and still another undertook the task of buying pretty nearly all the jewelry of a large estate, and only stopped when the proprietors, becoming alarmed, refused to sell him any more. This man took the jewelry he purchased home, and he decked his wife until she glittered with diamonds and pearls. In some cases he would go to a foreign country, and walk up and down before him. When I was sent for the patient told me he was going to Europe. He intended to make the voyage in a first-class steamer, and he would charter the steamer as a tender. He would pay me \$10,000 a month and he would have a band on the vessel, the members of which should sit in a row of blue velvet with silver buttons.

The speaker then described other types of delusion in the early stages of the disease, and added: "A patient once told me he had purchased all the factories in the world, another owned all the best steamships in the country, and yet another was the most lovely man in the world. All the women were in love with him, and were waiting for him to come back to them after his voyage. A man who thought himself very light explained the epidemic by claiming that he was filled with angels and would soon ascend into the air after the manner which I have described. Tremor of the lips and difficulty of speech—there is an exaggerated movement about the face as if the whole mind was in the act of being seized by a convulsion. The lower limbs are stiff and the patient is unable to walk. In some cases the patient is unable to walk for a time, and to the general observer the person is a well man or woman. This condition sometimes lasts for a few months. Kleptomania is one of the forms of the disease. The patient is seized with an irresistible impulse to steal. An instance of this morbid impulse is shown in the case of a young man who used to knock down women and take off their slippers. His bureau drawer was found full of slippers.

As it Used to Be.

One hundred years ago not a pound of coal or a cubic foot of gas had been burned in the country. No iron stoves were used, and no iron pipes. The only fires were employed until Dr. Frank had invented the iron-framed fireplace, which still bears his name. All the cooking and warming in town, as well as in the country, were done by the aid of a fire kindled on the brick hearth or in the brick oven. Pine knots and tall candles furnished the light for the long winter nights, and sandaled shoes supplied the place of rugs and carpets. The water used for household purposes was carried from springs or drawn from deep wells by the creaking sweep. No form of pump was used in this country, so far as we can learn, until after the commencement of the present century. There were no friction matches in those early days, by the aid of which a fire could be easily started, and if the fire went out upon the hearth over night, and the tinder was damp, so that the spark could not catch, the alternative remained of wading through the snow a mile or more to borrow a brand of a neighbor.

Hogus Certificates.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, larks, etc., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well-known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hog Bitters, the purest and best medicine.—[See another column.]

STOLEN FEELS MAY BE SWEETEST, but when a boy finds himself in for a spanking with a dog at the foot, he discovers that the apples are sour. You can't patch up his wounded feelings with such stuff as that, but you can patch up his wounds with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

## Hints for May Work.

From the American Agriculturist for May 1.

May is a very busy month, and there is so much work crowded into it that a farmer is in danger of being in a hurry. Every hour of work should be so planned that it will tell most effectively, and this requires considerable thought in order to do the most urgent and important work first, and leave undone those things which may be done almost as well by and by. As we sow so do we reap, and as this is the month of sowing, the work now will in great measure determine what the harvest of the year shall be. Keep pushing on, but with a plan.

LABOR.—It must be admitted by every one familiar with farm work, that the labor problem is a difficult one, and it may fairly, from its importance, claim the first consideration in deciding upon the plan of operations for the year. The largest possible crops may not return a profit, if the labor in their production has not been well planned. One of the most important advantages obtained from a systematic rotation of crops, consists in the judicious distribution of labor throughout the year so that there may not be a surplus at one time, and a deficiency at another that will require the employment of extra hands at the highest wages.

MANGELS may be sown early this month. Our practice has been to sow in drills 30 inches apart, using six pounds of seed per acre. A liberal supply of seed is required to secure an even stand, and the plants should be thinned by striking a broad hoe directly across the drills at the single plants will stand 12 to 16 inches apart. Root crops are often a failure from defective thinning.

CLOVER.—An early rolling of clover to settle the roots that have been raised by frost will be especially appropriate after the open winter just passed. Fifty pounds of plaster per acre will often have as good effect as the larger doses of 100 and 200 lbs. that are recommended. Wood ashes on many soils will be found an useful application.

MEADOWS.—Pick up any stones that may have been raised above the surface from the action of frost. The roller may be used to bring the surface into good shape for the mower. Meadows are frequently injured by the tread of cattle before the ground is fairly settled. The grazing of meadows in spring is at the expense of the hay crop. It is better to keep cattle in the barn until the pastures are ready to furnish them a full ration.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES are growing in favor; they are related by nearly all domestic animals. They may be left in the ground all winter, and when dug in early spring are crisp and fresh and the most acceptable change in the feed. The round, short variety called "Brazilian" is best. The seed is cut the same as potatoes, furrows made 3 feet apart, and the pieces dropped about 12 or 15 inches apart in the furrow and covered with a few inches of earth.

SHEEP.—Sheep should be tagged before turning out to grass. Dry ewes may be fattened, and marketed as soon as possible. Lambs that are for early market, will need the best of care and extra feed. The good shepherd will look well to his flock, and count it every day, so that no animal may get strayed far away and lost. The best way to kill ticks is to dip the lambs shortly after the sheep are shorn in Tobacco Water to which Sulphur is added.

WASHING SHEEP.—A deduction of about one-half is made by the wool buyers for all unwashed fleeces, and this is right if the washing is properly done. Take it all in all it is best to wash the sheep, though there may be cases where it is not convenient, expedient, or even safe.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

Grafting can be done now, but great care is necessary. As the bark peels easily at this season it should be cut through with a knife, and the saw made to follow the cut, otherwise the bark may be peeled and a bad wound made. It is not best to remove all the buds from the stock before the graft starts, as there will then be no inducement for the sap to flow upwards. After the union of the graft is made and the buds upon it have started, all those upon the stock below should be removed, in order that the graft may have the full supply of sap.

The Tent Caterpillar will hatch into the "worms" which will begin at once their ravages upon the foliage. Fortunately these destructive caterpillars put up "a sign," without which they might escape notice. They pitch their "nests" at once, and though these are at first small they may be readily seen in the early morning when the dew makes them conspicuous. Take the tent when the whole family is "at home" and crush it under foot. Various devices are suggested for this, but the hand, with or without a glove, is the best. For the higher limbs a pole with a swab attached may be used.

CUCURBIT OF the plum stings the fruit while it is quite small. The trees should be jarred in early morning, beginning when they are just passing out of flower, and the sluggish beetles caught on a sheet opened beneath the tree for the purpose. Afterwards those caught on the sheet should be burned.

HOUSE.—Their presence is known by the sawdust they make. The only effective method of reaching them is by probing with a wire; cutting the tree with a knife as little as may be found necessary.

PLANTING IN ORCHARDS.—There is a general reluctance to give up the soil of

## Going Out and Coming In.

In that home was joy and sorrow.

Where an infant first drew breath,

While an aged sire was drawing

High unto the gate of death.

His feeble pulse was failing.

And his eye was growing dim.

He was standing on the threshold

When they brought the babe to him.

While to murmur forth a blessing

On the little one, he tried.

In his trembling arms he raised it.

Pressed it to his lips, and died.

An awful darkness reigned

On the path they both began.

Who thus meet upon the threshold,

Going out and coming in.

And to him who bravely conquers,

As he who conquered in the strife.

Life is but the way of dying—

Death is but the gate of life.

Yet awful darkness reigned

On the path they both began.

When we meet upon the threshold,

Going out and coming in.

Poems by Isa.

## LAWS

Made During the Session of the

Sixty-Fourth General Assembly

Just Closed.

Following will be found a list of general laws made during the session just adjourned of the General Assembly.

All railroad bills are omitted as being uninteresting. There are also a number of laws amending sections of the Revised Statutes, which do not appear in the list, because they are unimportant. The laws are given in the order in which they were passed:

Making appropriations for the expenses of the Sixty